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part of Acholiland to the neighbouring area of Labwor in Karamoja. No details will be given of this journey, which proved a difficult one on account of the heavy rains. It may be noted, however, that the administrative boundary between Lango and Acholi was found unconformable with the tribal boundary. The line of march after leaving Labwor is indicated on the accompanying map. From the beginning of the journey to Kakamari, in Dodotho, I was accompanied by Captain P. Renny, then O.C. Northern Garrison, to whom I am deeply indebted. Indeed, had it not been for his ever-willing help, many of the enquiries to which this report refers could not have been undertaken. My best thanks are due to the Percy Sladen trustees for generous assistance.[1] Further, I wish gratefully to acknowledge much good advice from Professor C. G. Seligman, Dr. A. C. Haddon, and Sir James Frazer.

2.—KARAMOJA.

For administrative purposes the boundaries of Karamoja, enclosing an area of 7,112 square miles, are defined in the Handbook of Uganda (Second Edition) as follows:—

"Commencing at a point on the boundary between the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates, being the centre of the crater of Mount Elgon, the boundary runs in a straight line to the source of the River Kisimchanga (also known as the Kilim or Greek River) which river it follows to its junction with the Kiboko River, which river it follows to its junction with Lake Gedge; thence in a north-easterly direction to a point on 2° N. Latitude due south of the highest point on Kamalinga mountain. From this point it follows the eastern boundary of Lobor District until it meets the southern boundary of Rudolf Province; thence along the southern boundary until it meets the Turkwel District boundary of Rudolf Province; thence in a southerly direction along the Turkwel District boundary until it meets the River Turkwel or Suam; thence along the Turkwel or Suam to the source of the Suam in Mount Elgon; thence a straight line to the point of commencement."

Until about the middle of 1920 Karamoja was unadministered, except that part of it generally known as Labwor, which was treated as part of the Acholi District. Karamojo is a vast alluvial plain rising very gently in the vicinity of the mountains which tend to be mainly grouped on the eastern and northern sides. The eastward rise, towards the Rift escarpment, is moderately conspicuous. Most of the plain consists of "cotton soil" in and on which are gravels carrying stone tools of a very primitive culture.[2] (Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1.)

The hills and mountains are all composed of ancient crystalline rocks of various sorts except in the south-east where Tertiary lavas and volcanic tuffs are conspicuous. Generally speaking the crystalline rocks are of the Inselberg type.[3] True caves exist, but they are not very common. They are due to weathering along joint planes, except in the Tororo hills where limestone caverns occur.

The area is decidedly a dry one, and if tradition is to be trusted is becoming steadily drier. There are no permanent rivers and, during the dry season, water is obtained from holes—

[1] The Royal Anthropological Institute is also indebted to the Percy Sladen trustees for a grant towards the expenses of publication.

[2] The Stone-Age remains of this area will be dealt with in another publication.

[3] See *Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Uganda*, 1925.

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either natural basins, of the nature of solution pits in the gneiss, or artificial excavations. Among the latter, those of Kameon and Loyoro are famous. In both of these places the water-holes are dug in dry stream beds, and those at Loyoro must be 100 feet in depth.

Since the inhabitants of Karamojo are "cattle-people" possessing vast herds, it will be understood that their movements are largely determined by dry-weather water supplies and grazing grounds.

The vegetation is essentially xerophytic, acacia being the most conspicuous form of tree. In the extreme north-east, however, the hills and valleys, particularly the latter, are somewhat densely wooded, and in the gulleys that cut into the escarpment that separates Karamoja from the Turkana country very large fig-trees are not uncommon. Among other interesting trees, the wild olive may be noted.

The term Karamoja District derives from the name Karamojo, the proper name for the southern part of the district inhabited by the Karamojong; the central part of the country is known as Jie and is inhabited by a people of that name; while the northern portion is divided into two: in the N.E. there is Dodotho and on the N.W. Nangiya. Both of these areas are inhabited by people calling themselves Dodothi (Dodotho).

The following subdivisions of the tribal sections are taken (with very slight adaptation) from a "Report on the Karamoja District," by Capt. A. R. Chidlaw Roberts, M.C., Government Press, Entebbe, 1920:—

(1) Karomojo.	Area.
Ngi'muno	Magusi (to Moroto).
Ngi'maziniko	Moroto
Ngi'tepes	„
Ngi'pian	Mani-Mani and Kilim
Ngi'kadama	Debasien Mt.
Ngi'tome	Bakora
Ngi'mosingo	„
Ngi'ngoleriet	„
Ngi'merimong	„
Ngi'kopo	„
Ngi'pei	„

(2) Jie.	Area.
Ngi'rengen	Jie central.
Ngi'kotianga	„ „
Ngi'watia	„ „
Ngi'kotido	„ „
Ngi'panyangara	„ „
Ngi'owtakow	„ „
Ngi'silanga	„ „